WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1800.

London Offices of THE SUN.

480 West Night
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## A Banquet on False Pretences.

The dinner of the Reform Club, so called. at the Madison Square Garden last night, was as fine a piece of humbug as has been seen in New York for many a day.

The advertised purpose of this banquet was to celebrate "the tariff reform victory" of last month.

False pretence number one. The victory of November was the victory, not of tariff re-

form, but of Democracy.

False pretence number two. The real and unmistakable purpose of the dinner was to celebrate, not the Democratic victory of November, but the personal ambition of a singie individual, who contributed nothing to victory and did not appear upon the bettlefield until the fight was won.

That the function was arranged for the cole benefit of the Stuffed Prophet, and that the hundreds of good Democrats who assisted in the innocent belief that they were brating the triumph of Democratic principles, were the victims of calculated deception, is apparent from the insulting treatment of Governor HILL by the managers of the shabby affair.

The list of speakers was carefully made up so that the Democrats present would have no opportunity to compare the uttered ideas of GROVER CLEVELAND with those of DAVID BENNETT HILL, or to measure the two men side by side.

The invitation grudgingly offered to Governor Hill was an invitation to attend and be silent. The leader of the Democracy of the Empire State, the Democrat who contributed more than any other one man to the glorious victory of November, the man who defeated McKINLEY in Ohio. was to be ignored, while the stuffed figure of the shirker and skulker, the coward in the fight, the selfish planner of disaster, and the dored object of the Anti-Democrats of New York was hoisted into prominence.

We congratulate Governor HILL on the unavoidable engagement which kept him away from such a performance.

## The Sheriff's Office.

It is less than a year since the deplorable discovery was made by the FARRETT statesmen from the interior that the Sheriff's office in this city was not conducted in the manner that it should be, and a loud outery was raised among those duped by their pretended disclosures for the abolition of the existing fee system. Under it the Sheriff was paid by fees, which were, so the reformers declared, the fountain source and occasion of the corruption and prodigality which they had unearthed, and without the abatement of which there could be no cure. In response to their loud-braying demand a bill was passed through the last Legislature making the Sheriff hereafter a salaried officer. It received from Governor Hill a reluctant assent, he filing with his signature a memorandum to the effect that, in his judgment, the change proposed was of questionable wisdom, and that he doubted, in the light of previous experience, if it would be productive of any good result. However, the Governor did not think proper to oppose. on this point, the view of the matter taken by the Legislature, sustained, as it was, by the support of the heads of city departments and by city representatives.

Gen. Sickles, the present Sheriff, has submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his statement of the business of the office during his incumbency, and it abundantly justifies the fears and apprehension of the Governor. Under the new yay system these were the receipts: IPTS FROM PERS. REXCUTIONS, ORDERS OF ARREST, &C.

April ......\$1,278.06; September......\$3,415.92

...... 6,548.38 October ...... 7,088.65

6.181.50 Nevember..... 7,363.45

10,685 9

\$73,014 28 84,286 01

August 1,654.08  Total	88,286,01
These were the expenses:	
ORDINARY REPRIES OF OFFICE.	
April (part)	<b>802 25</b>
May	5,880 23
June	8,686 47
\$al7	6,140 87
August	5,216 76
September	8,248 14
October	5,929 01
Nevember	8,825 98
Compensation of under sheriff, counsel, and	
Sepaties	10,018 44
Assistant deputies	6,807 70
Clerks	3,806 95
Jury-notice servers	899 95
Prison guards	977 82
Yan drivers	140 16

ms advanced by Gen. SIGELES to meet de

836,726 25 The money necessary to meet this deiency will, of course, be paid by the copie at large, taxes being imposed to meet Under the previous system, persons invoking the aid of the Sheriff's office for the collection of their private debts, or for such other measures of relief as the courts permit and the law allows, would have to pay the cost; unless as is more often the case, it were paid by the persons against whom actions had to be taken. Now, however, the burden falls indiscriminately upon all, and although Gen. Sicknes has administered the affairs of the Sheriff's office to universal satisfaction, well justifying his appointment, there has been no change of the sort promised by the reformers if their net project were agreed to. It has cost the litigants less; the people more.

The truth of the matter is that the old system, subject to some necessary modifications, was better than the one which superseded it, and the matter is of interest, chiefly, as showing how little wool generally rewards the bleating outcry of those who declare that the affairs of this municipality need great changes in management. The fact is, as has been repeatedly pointed out, that the concerns of government in New York are conducted with skill, providence, and magacity: that an enlightened view of publie requirements is felt, and is shown, by those charged with the care of the city's interests; that the laws governing the expenditure and appropriation of public money are alike stringent and sensible; and that they hedge about every item of outlay with prudent and effective safeguards. What is more, nearly every one of these laws for restricting the expenditure of the people's money, and for fixing definitely the responsibility for its appropriation, has emanated from city officials themselves, and not for years has any controversy arisen between the heads of departments, however varied may be the claims of factional allegiance. They have been harmonious alike in upholding and in executing the laws. Defalcations

of public moneys are almost unknown. The more the matter is studied the more clear it becomes that the lungs Baltimore at the Christmastide, the godof the reformers are their chief stand-by, fathers should pass a resolution

since examination of their complaints and grievances shows, usually, that the latter have not a leg to stand on. This has proved to be so in a dozen cases, and it is shown again in the matter of the Sheriff's office, the operations of which under the new sys tem in force during the past eight months. form a complete answer to the charges so lightly made, and in some quarters so much needed, in March last. In his bulletin of receipts and expenses Gen. SICKLES does not include in the category of either, sums of money paid in or out during the early weeks of December. But he estimates the deficiency at \$2,000, in addition to the losses already incurred. His successor, who takes office on Jan. 1. will be freed, therefore, from the harrowing sensation of being confronted with a surplus.

A Pointer for Hayseed Republicans.

The praiseworthy attempt of Dr. WARNER

MILLER to induce the Republican party of

New York to shake off the Hon. THOMAS

COLLIER PLATT has not been received as yet

with eagerness and joy by the persons for

whose benefit it was intended; and Mr.

PLATT himself is inclined to wax humorous

over the machinations of his Republican

antagonists. He possesses the patronage, the visible seal of the Administration's ap-proval, and he thinks he can afford to laugh.

The party may not prosper under his leader-

ship, but what does he care so long as he re-

mains the head of it in this State? The Dem-

ocrats have no particular reason to object to

his continuing as boss. He helped them

achieve a remarkable victory last November.

In this town his alliance with the Mug-

wumps and special friends of Mr. CLEVE-

LAND stirred up the Democrats to unusual

efforts: and his previous opposition to the

World's Fair and to rapid transit was worth

thousands of votes to the Democrats. His

excommunication of Republican Assembly-

men who ventured to disobey his orders in

reference to the World's Fair and rapid tran-

sit, was not relished by some of the rural Re-

publicans, and the men to whom he objected

were renominated. Altogether, if to disgust

and divide his own party and unite and en-

courage his opponents be the work of a suc-

essful party leader, Mr. PLATT has been un-

commonly successful this year.

The deposition of Mr. PLATT will be a dif-

ficult task, for he has plenty of resources

and plenty of practical political skill. The

Hon. JAMES J. BELDEN, or whoever else un-

dertakes it, will, we hope, give up the Re-

publican tradition and Plattian practice of

doing everything possible to injure this city.

It is queer that the country Republicans do

not see that they are killing the goose that

lays the golden egg when they neglect or

thwart the interests of New York city.

They want the metropolis to pay most of the

taxes, and yet they try to discourage and

check its growth. Take rapid transit, for

instance. It is absolutely necessary to the city, and for want of it thou-

sands of men who do business in

New York are compelled to live out

of the State; and they pay taxes to New

Jersey or Connecticut instead of New York.

and the rural Republicans have to pay so

much higher State taxes. It is a fixed idea

in the rural Republican mind that this town

should pay most of the State taxes. Why,

then, is the rural Republican so simple

as to believe that it is good for the Repub-

licans to jump upon this settlement? The plan seems to be to punish New York city

for being Democratic, but it is a plan which

Perhaps a Republican leader will turn up

see that it is not the wisest Republican

The Godson of the Senate.

heats is now with us Were CLAUDE DI

and blunderbuss request her to do him the

purse; he would be a trader in green goods

He has written a pretty little note to mem-

bers of the United States Senate. Each Sen-

ator was addressed by him without the

knowledge of the other, and informed that

the first born of the DUVALL family had

just made his appearance in the world,

and had been named after the Senator of

whom the doting father was an old and ardent admirer. A beautifully lithographed

certificate of baptism accompanied each let-

ter as a guarantee of good faith. So did five

ttokets for an "entertainment" for the ben-

efit of the elder Duvall, who was suffering,

he wrote, from a broken leg. Would the

The Sepator would. How could be halp

it when he saw that irrefragable proof of the

existence of first-born DUVALL, the haptis-

mal certificate, radiant with sweet pictures

of the hen gathering her chickens under her

wing, and of the pelican, that great classical

and mediaval type of parental devotion,

feeding itself to the young pelicans? How

was it possible to resist sending some token of appreciation to the broken-legged and

noble-hearted father, who showed such ex-

cellent taste in nomenclature? The finest

feelings of the Senators were touched, and,

each secretly rejoicing in the honor of god-

fathership, sent something to first-born

DITVALL. The Hon, FRANK HISCOCK sent a check of \$25 to the father of FRANK HISCOCK

DUVALL. The Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS sent

\$10 to the father of ANTHONY HIGGINS DU-

VALL. The Hon. WILLIAM MOSWELL EV-

ARTS sent a silver spoon and \$5 to WILLIAM

EVANTS DUVALL. The Hon. HENRY WAT-

KINS BLAIR Sent \$5 to HENRY BLAIR DUVALL.

Almost every Senator appealed to seems to

have opened his puree for the supposed god-

son. Of course, after the cat had been let

out of the bag, at a dinner at Senator MAN-

DERSON'S, the patron of CHARLES MANDER-

SON DUVALL, some of the Senators who had received the first-born's appeal were in-

clined to deny that they had been bitten, but

the majority honestly confessed. In fact, the

corn was too good not to be acknowledged.

There is talk of prosecuting the ingenious

Baltimore gentleman who uses the name

DUVALL, and is the father, in fact or in fic-

tion, of the many-named Godson of the

Senate. But will anybody be so harsh as to

try to lock up so good a father? Will any-

body insist upon putting a ball and chain on

that putative broken leg? Will anybody

harrow the heart of the young DUVALL,

who is only a little more than three weeks

old, and burdened with so many weighty

are familiar with legal fictions. Instead of

chasing after DUVALL senior, who has prob-

ably already spent Mr. BLAIR's \$5 and

pawned Mr. Evants's silver spoon to purchase that eggnog which is the delight of

names? Many of the Conscript Godfathers

Senator subscribe?

If that polished cavaller and conveyer,

policy to attack the city of New York.

will only make it more solidly Democratic.

Give the boy a chance. If he doesn't exist he ought to. Let us hope that he will take after his wise and reverend godfathers.

be a page of the Senate.

## Senator Cameron.

pointing LEVI MORTON DUVALL, allas

TOSEPH DOLPH DUVALL, alias WILLIAM

EVARTS DUVALL, alias JOHN CARLISLE DU-

VALL, allas ALGERNON PADDOCK DUVALLA

alias Watson Squire Duvall, alias Ed-

WARD WOLCOTT DUVALL, Sline GEORGE ED-

MUNDS DUVALL, Alias WILBUR SAUNDERS

DUVALL, alias RICHARD PETRIGREW DU-

VALL, alias THOMAS POWER DUVALL, alias

LELAND STANFORD DUVALL, alias PHILETUS

SAWYER DUVALL, allas FRANCIS STOCK-

DRIDGE DUVALL, alias HENRY BLAIR DU

VALL, alias GEORGE HOAR DUVALL, alias

EUGENE HALE DUVALL, alias WILLIAM

WASHBURN DUVALL, alias GEORGE VEST

DUVALL, Alias FRANK HISCOCK DUVALL, to

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philade phia Press, is opposing the redlection of the Hon. JAMES DONALD CAMERON as a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania because he has voted for the freer coinage of silver and declared his intention of voting against the Force bill.

It is not a Democratic affair, of course, but it seems to us that the Press is altogether unadvised and sudden in trying to defeat Mr. CAMEBON on these grounds. From the view-point of conservative Republicans, as well as of all Democrats, he deserves well of his country for opposing the Force bill. The Republican Senators who persist in supporting that measure and neglecting the sharp admonition given by the people last November, are simply butting against a stone wall. The country will not tolerate the Force policy, and Mr. Camenon shows the plumbness of his head in recognizing the fact; and, in refusing to take part in a plan for the disturbance of business, he commends himself to all business men.

In opposing the Force bill and favoring freer coinage Mr. CAMEBON agrees with a large section of his party; and to attempt to drive him out of office for that course is simply attempting to split the Republican party. There is nothing terrible in freer coinage, outside of the imagination of a lew fanatics, most of whom are Mugwumps, The country wants to know just what Congrees is going to do, if it is going to do anything, in regard to sliver; and Mr. CAMERON in seeking to put out the Force bill is helping to prevent a danger to business, and to bring about a settlement of the silver ques-

tion one way or another. It is permitted to doubt if the reasons why the Philadelphia Press desires the defeat of Senator Cameron are those which it gives. Perhaps, too, if the representative of the United States at St. Petersburg were not the editor of the Press, its zeal in preventing mutiny against the policies by which BENJAMIN HARRISON has determined to survive or perish would be notably less.

Irrigation and Our Eastern Farmers Some Massachusetts farmers are uneasy because the national Government is giving aid to projects of irrigation in the far West. They say that in the thickly settled parts of the country there is still much undeveloped land, and that it is unjust to Eastern States that agriculturists should be attracted beyond the Mississippi by artificially adapting the soil for cultivation.

The fears of these good Eastern people seem to be rather far fetched. The work of reclaiming the agricultural lands of our new States and Territories is some day who will have sense enough to enormous, and its progress cannot be so rapid as to interfere with our older farming regions. At the same time there is no doubt that a large part of our Western domain, now in a semi-arid condition, can be made very productive, and that a good deal has CLAUDE DUVAL, could look up from the already been accomplished. The Governor Rogues' Paradise at a namesake of his in of Wyoming, for instance, reports that the Baltimore, he would smile approvingly. The area of her irrigated lands is already greater than several States of the Union, though methods of Mr. WILLIAM DUVALL are more commercial and less chivalrous than those the four largest river basins in the State of CLAUDE DUVAL, but we must remember have not yet been touched at all.

The work has gone so far that some things that the age of highwaymen is past. That of confidence men, bunco steerers, and dead may be confidently asserted of it. One is River so productive and so valuable as these VAL a contemporary, he would not ride up to a lady's coach and with a winning smile reclaimed lands prove to be. No farming lands in any part of our country sell to-day honor of intrusting him with her jeweis and for so much per acre as the irrigated lands of Wyoming and Utah. Another fact is, that and a miner of gold bricks. Mr. WILLIAM while a large part of these great regions is DUVALL of Baltimore is a man of his time. susceptible of reclamation, the water available is not sufficient to give fertility to all the areas which might be reclaimed. The result is that parts of these regions must always remain in a semi-arid condition.

But our population is increasing far more rapidly in proportion than our area of tillable lands, and it is not easy to see how the Massachusetts farmers who, the other day, censured the policy of national aid to irrigation schemes as unjust to Eastern farmers, can logically maintain that agricultural depression in the East is in any way due to the very gradual reclamation of the semi-arid regions.

We report a Texas case of true Sactomantimania or Mugwump's Disease. The disease has become exceedingly rare in the South, and therefore even sporadic cases of it in that locality possess high scientific interest. The Galveston News is the sufferer:

"Mr. CLEVELAND is accused of being too ambitious. That is true. He and his friends will readily plead guilty to the impeachment. But he is amblitious of what? Ambitious of serving his country truthfully, honestly, fearlessly; ambitious of doing that which every other American citizen should do, render to his country the fruits of patriotism, of justice, and of love. He is ambitious to perform the duties and the entire duties of a citizen, ambitious to do right and to scorn that which is wrong at all times. Ambitions: What

"In Gon 'tis giory, and when men aspire
'lis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.'"

There is nothing that can be done. The mania is too virulent, the delusion too great When a Sactomantimaniae gets so that he attributes lofty and altruistic motives to his Prophet, the hopeless stage of the malady has been reached. All that the physician can do is to pity and observe. It is sad to see the inourable, but by his bedside new facts may be garnered for sactomentilogy.

Justice DIVVER did himself credit yesterday by his administration of the law at the Tombs. His judgment was sound, his action was prompt, and his decisions were judicious. We have no doubt that his record for the time to come will be as commendable as that which be made for himself on the first day in which he dispensed justice in court.

It is reported that the young German Kaiser is now desirous of visiting Paris and London, and we have no doubt that he would so, he will enjoy many novelties that he cannot find in the storm-tossed old countries of

Free coinage of silver is not so bad a thing as some people imagine; but freer coinage is a handsome and very promising idea. The Armenians and Syrians in this city who have prepared a project under which Ar-

A Prudent Hon-in-law. Angry Father-in-law-Didn't you tell me when you married my daugher, that you were worth belt-fau'r Lawy Son its-law-No. sir. I said that I could lay my hand on be-tail, but had I done so I would now be in the penticulary. brought here in large numbers would do well. before proceeding further, to examine the law that prohibits the immigration of laborers un-

through its terms are strict. We should dislike to see bodies of allk raisers brought here from Asia Minor only to be sent back there as

soon as they reach our port. We have a letter from a learned professor who interrogates us in this wise: "What are things coming to? Here is a whole ocean of printed intellect in The Suspay Sus. Will it be twice as big fifty years hence?"

We do not know, and cannot tell. The professor is doubtless aware that the growth of intellect is somehow related to the growth of brain, which may bereafter advance in a way not yet recorded in the experience of mankind. We cannot say what THE SUN will come to by the end of the present century. But let the professor maintain his equilibrium; for we are confident that THE SUN will then, as it does now, shine.

The South American republic of Argen tina, formerly known as the Argentine Confinancial world. And now we have news from there of a conspiracy to overthrow the Govern ment. It seems to us that the financiers and revolutionists of Argentina would render a service to their country by keeping quiet for a

A squatter on the far Western plains has favored us with an elaborate account of a new city which, in his opinion, ought to be founded. We cannot find room for the whole of his manuscript, but there need be no doubt that life in the new city would be interesting for those who lived in it. Here are a few of the many provisions in the plan of its author:

"Fine manufons of aluminium built along broad street adorated with trees and flowers. Three rooms for each person, each of them covered with useful wall paper. o double bedsteads. Street cars propelled by com pressed sir. Air ships for the public service. A new lauguage—full regular, and easy to learn. The same dress for both sexes. No cooking in dwellings. Ne bad babits or seinshness or firting or liquer drinking or gambling. No hot food, except griddle cakes. No inoney. Everyoody to work according to his or her pleasure. Only truth-telling preachers and profound thinkers. All new inventions to be adopted. Pleasant schools for the children. Laundry work made easy through machinery for washing, drying, and mangling. Theatren. No false legislation. No love stories. No taxes. Improved newspapers.

In reply to the squatter's inquiry, we make remark that his new city will be a daisy, so to speak. He should proceed to build t at once, and he could surely induce a crowd of his fellow squatters to take up their abode in it until pay day, if allowed to violate the biggest half of his regulations.

Mr. PARNELL has been beaten in the Kilkenny election nearly two to one. It is to be hoped he will now retire and let the cause of Home Rule in Ireland recover from the tremendous damage it has suffered.

15 TO 10 FOR THE TUNNEL.

Alderman Oakley Concindes That He Is

The resolution permitting the New York and Long Island Railroad Company to build a tunnel under Forty-second street from river to river was passed again by the Aldermen yeserday, after the revision suggested by the Mayor. The payment to the city of a percentage of the gross receipts, "inclusive" of city taxes, becomes "exclusive" of city taxes.
When the corrected resolution was introduced yesterday there was a lot more speechmaking. There was venom in some of the speeches. Some of this is doubtless attributa-ble to the fact that the new varnish on the Al-dermen's desks stuck to the Aldermen's good

Alderman Oakley gave up hoping to defeat Alderman Oakley gave up hoping to defeat the resolution and started in to make the com-pany pay heavily for the grant. He moved that the company be made to pay ten per cent, ex-clusive of taxes. This was defeated by a vote of 15 to 9. Then he wanted the resolution to read Fifty-second street in place of Forty-sec-ond street. He was beaten here also. Alder-man Duffy wanted the company to pay three per cent, for the first five years and five per cant thereafter. Beaten. per cent, for the first five years and five per cent thereafter. Beaten.

I move it be made seven per cent." cried Aiderman Oakley. Heaten.

The Aiderman unabashed, said he wanted to find out "if these fifteen cast-from men title Aidermen who had been youing him down are voting for the city or for the corporation."

Aiderman Storm said he was weary, and he cast of the precious question. moved the previous question.

This was adopted. Vote, 15 to 10. Then the resolution was passed by 15 to 10 as against 14 to 11 when it was passed before.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE. The Emigration Commissioners Formally

The farewell performances of the old State Board of Emigration have been nearly as many as l'atti's. But yesterday the Board met positively for the last time. They passed a resolu tion notifying the Comptroller that they will turn Castle Garden over to the city on Dec 31 The Sinking Fund Commissioners have agreed The Sinking Fund Commissioners have agreed to give it to the Park Department, so that the people may have a good place from which to view the finest marine panorama in the country. The Commissioners decided to pay off to-day all the Hoard's employees at Castle Garden and Ward's Island, and discharge on Jan. 1 all except six watchmen on Ward's Island and Secretary Jackson. Among the assets discovered in the Board's papers were \$250 in old State bank notes, They are valuable only as relies. They consisted of one two, three, live, and ten dollar bills. Miss McQuade, the Board's stenographer and typewriter, received a Christmas pher and typewritor, received a Christmas present from her employers. It was the ma-chine she has been using for about a year. She is now out of a job. All the office furniture in the Garden will be taken to Ward's Island and thrown in with the island to whoever may tuy it. uyit. Commissioner Star will resume fishing in

A VALEDICTORY FROM GEN. BUTLER. He Announces Mis Rettrement from Further

Practice in the Criminal Courts Boston, Dec. 23.-Gen. Butler made the last argument to-day he will ever make in a criminal case. He said it would end his career in that line of practice, and his closing words were an eloquent valedictory to his long expe-

The trial was the complicated case against The trial was the complicated case against Carrie E. Johnson, who is charged with an attempt to defraud the Pension Office by swearing that Johnson, the deceased soldier, was her first husband, ignoring a marriage feontracted many years ago with a man named Nevens, who is now living in Vermont, and from whom she had never been divorced. The defence was that, inasmuch as she was only if years old at the time, the laws of Vermont made the marriage ceremony void. Judge Carpenter, before whom the case was being tried, after the roughly examining the laws of Vermont and lineating to arguments of counsel, decided that no such construction could reasonably be placed upon the statutes of that bingte. reasonably be placed upon the statutes of that frate.

The verdict will probably be received to-morrow morning.

Catholic Bishops Appointed.

The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News cabled yesterday that Bishop Katzer of Green Bay, Wis., has been appointed Archbishop of Milwaukee, to succeed the late Archbishop Milwaukee, to succeed the late Archbishop Heiss: Bishop Scannell of Concordia, Kan, has been transferred to Omaha, to succeed the late Bishop O'Connor: the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Brennan of Driftwood, in the diocess of Eric. Pa. has been chosen Bishop of the new diocess of Dallas. Tex. and it has been decided that Bishop Burke, who went to Bone about a year ago to petition the Pope to relieve him of the responsibility of the diocess of Cherenne, Wyoming, which was unable so support a Bishop, is to remain at Chevenne.

Trinity's Sale to Uncle Sam. The terms which have been concluded be tween the United States and Trinity corporation for the purchase by the former of property bounded by Christopher, Barrow, Washington,

bounded by Christonher, Barrow, Washington, and Greenwich a reets, being part of the site selected for the new Appraisers stores, are as follows: Price, \$229,970,24 cash on delivery of feed, the matter to be closed at the vestry office, 187 Fulton street, on May 20, 1891, at noon, or previously upon three days' notice, If the deed is delivered before May 20 the purchase is subject to the rents to that date, but free from incumbrances. If on or after that date, the premises will be delivered free and clear. Up to Feb. I this agreement is not binding upon the Government. binding upon the Government.

ARMY APPRENTICE BATTALIONS. Shall the Entisted Men, Like the Officers Have a Preparatory Schooling?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The movement to train lads for the military, as they are now trained for the naval service, is making progress. As Lient, Weaver has said, when "out of the 6,000 new enlistments made every year 2.500 desert," It is time to begin the Government's work for the army farther back than the recruiting office. The proposal is to enlist boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and to give them both military and general instruction. They would not be pledged to enter the army at the end of their apprentice enlist-ment, but probably many of them would do so. At the Gordon Boys' Home, in England, three out of every five enter the army. Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge argues that, while apprentice battalions are primarily intended for securing a better class f non-commissioned officers, it would be a gain to educate even those who might enter civil life at once, since the country would have so much additional trained force to rely upon in an emergency. He also holds that as the law already authorizes the enlistment of minors, apprentice battalions can be established by simple orders from the War Department, but that it is desirable to add them to

ment, but that it is desirable to add them to the present enlisted maximum.

Gen. J. C. Tidball of the retired list would put the age period for the apprentices from 17 to 21 years, and give them a regular organization of companies, troops, and batteries, under the charge of selected non-commissioned officers. Many parents and guardians would be glad to take advantage of this free schooling. He would start the new institution on a large scale, including about 3,000 lads for the infantry, 2,000 for the eavairy, and 1,000 for the arriving scale, including about one-fourth of the entire enlisted strength of the army; and along for the infantry, 2,000 for the eavairy, and 1,000 for the arriving scale, including about one-fourth of the infantry, 2,000 for the eavairy, and 1,000 for the arriving scale. The first of the infantry, 2,000 for the eavairy, and 1,000 for the arriving scale. The first of the infantry, 2,000 for the arriving scale in the high pressure cylinders, 29 miles, and low pressure cylinders, 20 miles, including the pressure cylinders, 20 miles,

enlisted at 18, to serve five years, the first three at the school and the other two with some regiment.

Major J. P. Sanger would have two battalions, of 400 boys each, with a third battalion possibly to be added. Master workmen should be employed to teach the mechanic arts. The age should be between 18 and 18, and the term of culistment five years, with as much of it as might be required in each individual case passed at the school. Lexington, ky, is suggested as the best point for establishing the school, Surgeon C. R. Greenleat thinks that at least ten per cent, of the present aunual enlistments are of minors, and that the work of an adult is exacted from them when they are still immature. He would secure enlistment upon graduation from the school, and make a cadetship at West Foint a reward for the three highest graduates. Surgeon A. A Woodhull would have a senior and junior battalion, the drafting to the senior battalion two or three years later. At that the the aunual less. drafting to the senior battalion two or three years later. At that time the apprentices should be assigned by their officers to the various arms of the service for which they seem best fitted, and drilled in special schools:

rious arms of the service for which they seem best fitted, and drilled in special schools:

The junior apprentices should be laught to write casefully, a leguide hand being insisted upon and fitted they in reading all sorts of manuscript and writing from distation, arithmetic, the elements of algebra (possibly), the geography of North America very carefully, including its physical and perhaps economic geography and American history. They also should be taught to sew and to mend leatner (to cobbie), both simple and most useful military aris, and having learned them, should be required to keep their own clothes in repair. They should further be taught and be required to practise plain cocking including soop making not by being turned into the company kitchen as schools.

The manual, and company and battailon drill, so far ac concerns non-commissioned omears, should, of course, be taught, but that would be learned speedily enough. Should it be thought well to educate army blacks miths and army carpenters there should be some positive condition by which they will be bound to serve in the army one full enlistment after they are Jt, and they should be taught in a separate school independent of and apart from the lumor battailon, but they should all pass through that school first.

These minor manual accomplishments are easily taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and when well raughts and much to the useful taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and when well raughts and much to the useful taught and when well raughts and much to the useful taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and when well raughts and much to the useful taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and well and much to the useful taught and when well raught and much to the useful taught and well raught and much to the useful taught and well raught and much to the useful taught and much taught and much taught and taught and taugh

man's instruction, and every soluter should be able to mend harness under pressure.

Lieut, W. W. Wotherspoon would have the course of training of a general military character last from a year to a year and a half, with education in all three arms followed by dividing the apprentices according to their aptitudes, after which they should be specially instructed. The pay should be from \$6 to \$10 per month. Lieut, Weaver thinks that ultimately about twenty-fire battailons could be established in the large cities, and that they could each turn out 100 men a year for the army. This would help to give a local interest in the military establishment, and also be of great use in providing a career for young lasts often neglected, although the idea of making these battallons reformatories for scapegraces should be discouraged.

It is clear that the scheme has attracted much attention of late among army officers. much attention of late among army officers. It cannot sairly be called a mero experiment, since a similar apprentice system in the navy has existed and flourished during the last fif-

CHANGES IN LOCAL GAME

Several of the Boards of Supervisors Adopt More Stringent Regulations.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.-The County Boards of Supervisors of several of the interior counties at their annual sessions in December have made important changes in their local game laws. The Broome county Supervisors have passed an act prohibiting absolutely the killing of woodcock, quall, or partridge, or ruffed grouse within the limits of the county during the year 1891. The pensitr is a fine of \$25, or time and imprisonment, for each offence. The Otsago County Supervisors have prolificiated the taking of trout from any waters within the limits of the county at any time except during the months of May, June, July, and August. The elimination of April from the open season, as fixed by the State Game laws, is said to have been done at the instance of the summer hoteland boarding house keepers, who want to preserve the streams until the arrival of their city guests.

The Chonange County Supervisors massed a sweeping act declaring it unlawful for any person to sell or ship from the county any woodcock or any ruffed grouse or partridge under a penalty of \$50 for each and every ellense. killing of woodcock, quall, or partridge, or

A Dangerous Counteriett.

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 28.—The Treasury Agent for the Indiana district says: "The city is flooded with counterfelt \$2 silver certificates, 1888, No. 12.137,098, Advise the

public to refuse all bills of the above description. This is the only safe way, as the bills are most dancerous."
Injor Carier has a stack of the bad bills in his office. They can be found in nearly all the canks and ever where ease in the city where \$2 bills are plential. They began showing up at the banks vester(ay, One of them was found with a pile of money a leading church was placing on deposit. It had evidently been taken up in the collection on Sunday. Others were with building association deposits. The bill is so perfect that even experts in banks are likely to accept it. There is really no way by which the ordinary person can detect it. Carter says they are plentiful in Pittsburgh also and other Eastern points. tion. This is the only safe way, as the bills are

A Postmaster's Lottery Censorship LOCKPORT, Dec. 23.-Postmaster T. Wright McCollum served notice to-day on the Lockport daily Journal proprietors that he could not send their edition through the mails be-

not send their edition through the mails be-cause of violation of the Postal Lottery law. The Journal published an article about a former resident of Lockport who drews large prize in a lottery. The man was James F. Broadbent of New York, an employee of the Kansas Trading Company of Broadway. The whole issue was immediately reprinted with the objectionable article omitted. It is stated by the proprietors of the Journal that collical mailes and news-paper rivalry actuated the move. Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, who was taken ili suddenly while on the bench on Monday, was much better yesterday. He suf-tered great pain on Monday night, and had to be put under the influence of morphine. He will be able to return to the beach next week.

Those Ignorant "Jains,"

To ray Euron or Tax Sex-Sir: Your recent article on the "Jaina" and the severity of your criticism of those unfortunates, whose obtuseness and ignorance prevent them from making a god of an adipose follow ritizen, le altogether too severe, if not entirely un deserved.

You have evidently failed to make allowance for the

melancholy fact that to them Mugwumpism is an unignorance of those horn books and evangels of kin's fine.

In this free and enlightened country only such as read and put faith in those and kindred publications devoutly worship the translation of Adiposity the Stuffed Prachet of William street constant claimant of the Practicney, and greatest and most somplete american letter writer.

THE NEWARK'S SUCCESSFUL SRIAL

Data of the Trip Showing har to be Worthy Addition to the New Navy. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.-The new steel as cruiser No. 1, reached her pier at Cramp's shippard early this afternoon, having received an evation on the way up the river because of her successful trial trip of a four hours' con-

tinuous run at sea. It was the second trial, the first having folled just before its close because of the breakage of a bolt or two in one of the engines. On this trial the Newark did what she was expected to do, developing over 9,000 horse lower. As in the case of the Yorktown, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, the contractors will obtain a handsome premium.

The ship left her anchorage at the Break-

water on Monday morning at 7:30, and at 8:10 the trial began. After twenty minutes the enthe trial began. After twenty minutes the engines dropped from 126 revolutions to 120 per minute, owing to shallow water. They seen ran up, however, and at the smi of the four hours the machinery was developing more newer than at the beginning. The contractors therefore uetermined to prolong the trial for half an hour and cut off the first half hour. Accordingly the trial continued until 12:44, and at the end of that time the engines were developing more power than they had shown at the beginning, proving to the satisfaction of the Board that the machinery and the ship are well mated.

	Put Helm Hard Over.	Helm Angle.	Time to
Engines going ahead at 10 turns, heim hard starboard Port engine 54 turns ahead atarboard en		44 degrees	4 m. 45 e
gine stopped, helm hsg-t aport	11 seconds	43 degrees	4 m. 71
turns helm hard starboard. Port screw ahead 98 turns, starboard screw backing 72	15 seconds	43 degrees	t m. 40 s
port helm hard	Tes ( 5	43 degrees	5 m. 30 s

From full speed ahead to back and step required I minute and 35 seconds. Changing from steam to hard steering gear was cone in two minutes. On the way up the river there was a trial of coal consumption. Two hollers were put under forced draught, and the coal used was carefully weighed and indicator cards were taken to ascertain the number of pounds of coal burned.

From the St. Paul Proneer Press,

Mrs. Jessie M. Smith. a well-known and nopular society lady of Minneapolis, died suddenly in the midst of dancing festivities at Prof. Malcolm's academy in the Lyosum building last evening, and put a very sad ending to what promised to be an occasion which the hundred or so society people who were participating would have enjoyed.

The party was under the suspices of the Portland Avenue Progressive Enchre Club, and was attended by some of the best known society people in the city. The fourth number on the dancing programme was a mazurka, and in

clety neople in the city. The fourth number on the dancing programme was a mazurka. An lin this dance Mrs. Smith had Frank I. Conkey as partner. The couple had ceased dancing and were enjoying a little promenade, when Mrs. Smith turned to her companion and said:

"Mr. Conkey, I feel dizz;"
i will show you to a seat," said Mr. Conkey.
"I guess," were the only words and the last words which the lady uttered. She was doubt less about to say "I guess you'd better," when speech lot her. Her eyes became fixed, and as her startled companion tried to seather in a chair she fell over into his arms and was dead. The music at once ceased, and the ball-toom was transformed into a scene of mourning.

Deceased was about 28 years of age, and had been a popular member of Minneapolis society for many years.

for many years. She Won't Let Him Deink and Smoke.

From the Cleveland Leader. Many months ago Mary Vacar, a comel Many months ago Mary Vacar, a comely young Bohemian woman of 20 years, began suit against her young husband, Frank M. Vacar, for divorce. After several ineffectual attemps Vacar was induced to come to court, and he appeared before Judge Stone Saturday morning. The young counde began their married life under the most happy suspices, but the honeymoon was hardly in its last quarter before they found that their tastes were far from congenial. The husband wanted to be one of the boys," and the wife, who was a minister's daughter and of a religious turn of mind, often rebuked him for his worldly ways. "Wily con't you live with your wife?" asked Judge Stone of the defendant. "There are some things about her that I

don't like," replied Vacar ovnsively.

"Well, what are thoy?"

"She won't let me drink and smoke, and is entirely too religious,"

After a consultation between his Honor and the attornoys the case was postponed until the next term.

Where Three Races are Burled.

The strange phenomenon of one spot having served as the burnin phere for people of three races in three clisting ages of the world's history is met with on a buil of the lowaltiver, some forty miles from its mouth. This thrice sacred bluff is known as "Graveyard Point."

It is situated in the northeastern corner of Washington county, lowa, and is the southern terminus of a line of bluffs extending for several miles along the west back of the lowalthes summits of which are covered with thousands of curious forms of earthworks, mounds, &c., relies of a race of which the Lidians have no distinct knowledge. After serving her ages as a cemetery for the mound whiles, the Indians took possession of "Graveyard Foint," also using it as a burnin blace. Back in the 40s, when white men drove the Indians out they, too, becan burying their dead on the bluff, the same land thus serving as "God's Acre" for three different and distinct races in three stages of the world's development. From the St. Louis Republic.

Why Senator Sanders Refoleed From the Providence Journal,

There is no longer any pretence on the part of leading Republicans of so-recy in speaking about the Fresident in terms of decision. That saying of Senator Sanders of Montannis a good sample. He had heard that Harrison would send in W. H. H. Miller, a men very much after the Harrison pattern, physically and intellectually, as Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was asked for his online of the nomination. With ernel coliness of manner he at once appeared to be delighted.

"What I had feared," he said, "was that the President would allow his modesty to be overcome, and would send to the Senato, for its amproval, the nomination of his son, lius-shi B. I am told that he regards 'Russ' as possessing all the logal attainments and about all of the majesty of person requisite for a Justice of the Supreme Court."

A Louisiana Apron. From the New Orleans Picspane.

An apron exhibited by Mrs. Laura C. Holmes, and designed and executed by Mrs. Plorence C. Thompsins and Miss Mattle Cooney, took a prize in the National Apron lauran at Eansas (ity the other day. The apron was made to represent Louisiness, and very inscalously combined six products of the State. The body of the apron was of raw cotton batting, with a numb of sugar cane painted in the left corner, while in the right corner rive, glaed to the apron, appeared to be tumbling from a rocket made of the red flowering leaf of the banana rives. Moss cutlined the left edge, and orange peel, but diamond shape, we sewed about the bottom and up the right side. A left, plaited of latance, completed this really artistic and unique specimen of the handiwork of two New Orleans Indies.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

One of the Hotel Duquesne guests, avidently a railroad man, noticed that the telegraph operator was at leasure about 8.50 o'clock last evening, and soon began a telegraph correspondence with him. As a sonder he used a lear penel and the showards. The operator had no difficulty in entching everything. The gentleman declared that he could do much better on a plane, as it was upon that he learned.

learned.

"I have taught my daughter telegraphy on the plane." said he. "and we have great times holding our conversations from either and of the instrument. We both use the same instrument, though, which does not often occur with bona fide telegraphy."

Borsy Climbed a Tree

From the Indianapille cen mel erymour. Dec. 13.—Ben Stanfield and others, il-engaged in working in a large sycamore on the farm of W. H. McDonald, adjoining city yesterday, were astonished to find a in the hollow of the tree, thirty-five feet yethe butt. The call was alive and all right.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

There was something almost comical in Campanini's air of intense and tragic misery when he falled to take the high C the other night at the Lonox Lyceum. It is always a painful thing for a tenor to fall at the climax of a song when he has reached vigorously for the highest note in his repertory. Nobody thought of laughing at Campanini, however, for it was evident that what was amusing to the public had struck the tenor as a thunderbolt of dishad struck the tenor as a thunderbolt of disaster. He had sung with exquisite finish until
he made the attempt to take the high C, and
then as his voice gave way his face bisnched
and tecame almost contorted with anguish.
He threw up his hands with a wild and weird
sort of gesture, and rushed wildly from the
stage. The audience, which had been disposed
to amile indulgently at the way in wrich the
high C excaped the tenor, audiently became
grave. Then the good nature of an American
audience, which can always be depended upon,
naserted itself, and there was a strong, persistent, and hearty round of applause. Oamsranial came out, looking as though he could
never sufficiently thank the audience for forgiving him, and sang an encore in a fashion
that recalled his old-time form at the Academy
of Music.

Mrs. Burka-Rocha, the latest hereine of the

Mrs. Burke-Roche, the latest heroine of the divorce courts, is tall, slender, admirably proportioned, and a good type of the athletic New York woman of to-day. She has the keen love for sport which distinguishes all of the children of Frank Work. She is generally looked upon as one of the most accomplished horseupon as one of the most accomplished horsewomen in town. It may not be known that
the English society papers are very warm in
their defence of the Honorable Burke-Roche,
the Irishman from whom Frank Work's eldest
daughter has just been divorced. It is claimed
by English papers that the bride's family was
fully evanizant of the fact that Mr. BurkeRoche has no money when the marriage took
place, and a ault for non-support at this late
day is not exactly lair. It does not seem to
occur to the writers on the subject in England
that there is any particular reason why Mr.
Burke-Roche should not work for his living,
as other men do. It has apparently never occurred to Mr. Burke-Roche himself.

People who suppose that there is nothing but sport and entertainment in the management of the big base ball clubs should spend an hour or two with one of the gentlemen who are usually referred to by the base ball writers as 'magnates." A magnate is a man who has something to do with the management or backing of a base tall club. There are usually eighteen or twenty men connected with every club. Each man is filled, from the boots to his eyes, with schemes, and he invariably has three or four hangers on, all of whom are imbued with notions of a revolutionary and iconoclastic nature. There is always one particular magnate who has the management of the club, and he has to see on an ayerase about a hundred men a day in order to keep things running smoothly. When A. G. Spaiding, who is perhaps the most important magnate of them all, comes to town his daily receptions at his hotel success the diplomatic negotiations of a Prime Minister. A number of men stand in the corritors for hous waiting for him, and they take their turns one after another. Combinences of various sorts are poured into his ears. It seems to be a rule of the base ball mans life never to allow any one to hear what he has to say to the magnate. The depth, secrecy, and impressiveness to it all is assounding. Mr. Spaiding listens to everybody with undeviating counters, awars process his callers warmer by the hand when they leave, and then turns with a manner of quiet expectances to the magnate. It is difficult to realize that such a joily and playful sport as base ball should require such a vest amount of scheming. three or four hangers on, all of whom are im-

People who have eaten broiled lobster as is should be brolled never accept with satisface tion again the conventional boiled lobster of the restaurants. There is no comparison between the two. The tenderness and delicacy of the lobster when it is split and broiled slive is incomparably superior to the lobster boiled in the old-time fashion. If the lobster is devilled -lightly it approaches perfection as closely as anything does in this world of unsutisfied longings.

It is understood that when T. P. O'Connor returns to the other side he will establish a weekly newspaper in London, possibly a Sunday name.

A reporter of THE SUN was talking to a Baxter street matron whose daughter was in trou-"Was your daughter a good girl?" he inquired. "A good girl?" the wife repeated; "sure, an' why wouldn't she be-born an brought up right here on the block? Oh, there's no better in the ward nor in the city than she is."

We can see an ordinary low coast line from ten miles out at sea. Two ships ten miles nart are very small objects half hid below the horizon. Guns that shoot lifteen miles, like the one tried at the Hook on Monday, must be expected sometimes to be fired at men-of-war seen only through a telescope, and even them looking like a rowboat in the waste of water.

Dishonest passengers have long made it a habit to walk through the trains of the New Jorsey Central Railroad when they arrive in Communicate, their object being to pick up whatever is dropped or left in the sents. That railroad new employs detectives to break up the custom.

Sir John Pone Hennessy, who has beaten th Parnell candidate in Kilkenny, lives in Waster Baleigh's house in Youghall. He has had the good ear-e not only to preserve its ancient condition, but has tored it with books, manuscripts, and engravings of Releigh and his triends. One may see there the window in which Edmun; Spenser wrote part of his "Facric Queene."

The literary editor of the New York Central and Hudson liver Rallroad has caused this legend to be posted at the cold Spring station: Tickets to points more than three miles from this tation will be sold at less than is will rules.

A printed sign, neatly framed, hangs on the eventy-sixth street station of the Taird avenue clevated road. It is this:

Come to the diris! Friendly,
No reli-rion services.
Tue-day evenings.
Church of the liviy sepulchra.
115 hast neventy fourth street.

"The cranks," said a man who is dubbed as n crank. "are now a very powerful body in the United States. We have cranks in religion and in politics and in society and in thance and in everything elss. Then we have balf cranks and partial cranks and men who are just a litand partial cranks and men who are just a lite-tic it cranky and others who seem to be cranky only on one subject. If you were to count us at in, we would look like a heavy force. I hold that we ought to organize, assert our rights, and stand our ground against the cheap ruck of co-somen-place nobodies, who are all just like each other, and who begin to shout crank whenever they see anybedy who has a new idea or who has the spirit of manly self-asser-tion. I would rather live in a world of cranks who kent each other a-thinking than in a world of weoden heads who spent their time like fiddlytoodles and hadn't a notion worth looke-ing at!"

The night resorts of actors up town form some of the most notable of the snow places a New York. But they are only interesting to New York. But they are only interesting to resple who have a wide knowledge of footlight faces. What is called the night side of the Bohemian side of New York consists of 50 per cent, actors and the rest of men about town and sightseers. But the stars of the profession are not to be found in the berrooms and late cafes. Nor are the highly salaried character actors or the leading men to be found. The minor artists are slways on hand. It is understood that theatrical managers evince a decided fondness for engaging men who turn up at 10 o'clock reheursals in the morning with laces that Indicate that they have had sleep and compusure during the night.

Leading Mormons from Salt Lake City are always to be found here, and they often tell of the hardships of Mormondom under the new policy of the Government, by which they have lost control in Utah. "Why." said one of them. "we are subjected to as much pressure as the Jews in Russia. Yet no public meetings are held in our detence. A great deal of our land has been taken from us, our Chorch property has been put under taxation that it cannot bear, our social institutions are forcibly changed, the Gentiles infringe upon our rights, and admission into the Union as a State is refused to us. The consequence will soon be seen. The old State of Deseret, or a great part of it, will be deserted by the peonle whe for forty years have been tilling its fields and rearing its cities. In a few months we shall begin to move out of the United States as the News are moving out of Russia, and our people will find new homes in Maxim, where we have secured a broad slies of territory, and where we will not be interfered with. After that time you will never again be troubled over the Mormons." we are subjected to as much pressure as the

From the Detroit Pres Press. The Arabs have no "hello" in their innguage. The nearest they come to it is to throw a stone and hit a man in the back, and then ask him, as he turns around: "Does it please heaven to give you good health this morning?"

It is best to break up a catarrhal cold in its early steems by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and thereby says yourself much tisk and misory.—Adm.